JE MAINTIENDRAI

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 28sten Juny, 1817. [No. 26.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal die aankomst alhier te lande van arme en behoeftige vreemelingen, die geene wyze van bestaan of midddelen hebben om zig te onderhouden, geen nut aan de kolonie toebrengt, maar wel integendeel tot last van dezelve strekken moet; zoo is het, dat wÿ nodig geoordeeld hebben alle Schippers van vaartuigen ten strikste te verbieden, zoo als zÿ verboden worden bÿ deze geene vreemdelingen, die arm en behoeftig zÿn, en geene wÿze van bestaan of middelen hebben om zig zelven te onderhouden, het zÿ met of zonder paspoorten in hunne onderhebbende vaartuigen alhier te lande aan te brengen; zullende de schippers, welke diergelÿke perzonen op dit eiland aanbrengen, gehouden zÿn dezelve wederom weg te voeren, of de kosten tot derzelver verzending te betalen, gelÿk ook dezelve zoo lang zy op dit eiland zullen moeten vertoeven te onderhouden of de kosten daartoe te voldoen, alle welke kosten by wanbetaling en niet voldoening derzelven, door het Officie Fiscaal bÿ parate executie zullen ingevorderd worden.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 17den Junÿ 1817, het vierde jaar zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden vornoemd.

(was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(was getekend) W. PRINCE.
Secretaris.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in Willem Stad den 18den daaropvolgende.

(was getd.) W. PRINCE, Secretaris.

Publieke Aanbesteeding.

Curaçao den 28sten Juny 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van Zyne Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde &c &c. Aan den minsts inschryvende aanbesteeden de leverantie van Varsch Water, voor het Garnisoen alhier, voor den tyd van Zes Maanden, integaan primo July 1817 de prys gerekend per Boco.

De gegadingdens addresseeren zich met beslotene Billetten uitterlyk Maandag 30 Juny 1817 s'middags ten 12 uuren aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.

Zullende antwoord op dezelve ter zelve plaatse gegeeven worden ten zelven dagen s'middags om 2 uuren.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd. NUBOER.

Curaçao June 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has appointed Messrs. James Smith & Son his Attornies during his absence from the island.

JOSEPH FOULKE.

Gouvernement's Secretary, den 25sten Juny, 1817.

HIERBY wordt kennis gegeven dat ter Gouvernement's Secretary een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt, om met 't Hollandsche brigantyn schip Fortuna, van hier naar Amsterdam verzonden te worden, en dat dezelve op aanstaande Maandag den 30sten dezer, om half drie uuren des namiddags zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 28sten Juny, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en
De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

Publeike Inschryving.

Curaçao, 20sten Juny; 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. by inschryving aan den meestbiedende verkopen.

Ongeveer Agt a Negen Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courant in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd op en betaalbaar by het departement van Koophandel en Kolonien in 's Hage, alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Tractementen en Soldyen.

De inleevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Dingsdag 1sten July 1817, 's middags ten 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve, ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden op den 2den July 1817.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd,

NUBOER.

Curaçao den 23sten Juny 1817.

DE ondergeteekende brengt hiermede ter kennis van de respective Inwoners des Eilands, dat hy met toestemming van zyne Excellentie, den Gouverneur generaal, onder het opzigt der Schoolcommissie eene School, of een instituut voor de jeugd, aan de overzyde der haven heeft opgerigt, en onderwys geeft in de Hollandsche en Fransche talen, benevens in de aardryks en geschiedkunde,—ook in het lezen, schryven, rekenen, en in het geen verder tot eene goede opvoeding behoort. De ondergeteekende vleit zich de hiertoe noodige bekwaamheden te bezitten, daar hy van zyne jeugd af op het vak van opvoeding zich toegelegd, en op eenige der voornaamste kostscholen en instituten in Nederland reeds gefungeerd heeft, ook daartoe behoorlyk is geëxamineerd en bekwaam gekeurd geworden; bevelende hy zich dus allen ouderen en voogden ten beste aan, dewelke hunne kinderen en pupillen in gemelde wetenschappen wenschen onderwezen te hebben.

P. PHOEL.

Curaçao, 20sten Juny, 1817.

EEN ieder wordt gewaarschouwd geen crediet te geven aan de Equipagie van het brik schip de Stad Hamburg, zullende niets betaald worden door

F. L. BEENS,
Kapitein van bovengemelde brik.

ZUID AMERIKA.

Het navolgende zyn Extracten uit manuscript documenten van St. Thomas gekomen.

De Brigadier generaal Refaii Guevara arriveerde uit de Stad *de las Palmitas* gelegen in de provintie van Carakas, alwaar hy den general en chef Simon Bolivar met zyne armee gelaten had, is de brenger van de bullitin aldaar ontvangen, wegens de attak op Guaÿana gemaakt door generaal Piar tegen de armee der koningsgezinden, luidende als volgt:—

BULLETIN.

De vyand ten getal van 1500 manschap uitgewesen zynde, wierd door de republikeinsche troepen aangelokt tot op de oevers van St. Felix alwaar de beide armees elkander te gemoet zyn gekomen op den 11den April ll. de eerstgenoemden bestonden voornamelyk uit infantery, en formeerden zich in gesloten kolummen, terwyl onze armee te zamengesteld door infantery en kavalrie, hun in slagorde afwachtte. Het gevegt begon des morgens ten agt uuren na eene allerhevigste tegenstand aan weerszyden, eindigde zulks in de geheele nederlaag en verstroying van den vyand die aan alle zyden omringd en afgesneeden wierdt.— Een aantal krygsgevangenen ten bedrage van 590, waar onder 200 Spanjaarden; Zerute de gouverneur van Guayana, benevens 17 officieren en 21 kapucinex geestelyken, zyn de vrugten dezer overwinning, terwyl het slagveld overdekt bleef met het resteerende van de armee welks bevelhebber, brigadier la Torte, de vlugt nam vergezeld door 30 of 40 welgewapende karibiniers. Wy hebben boven dien van den vyand genomen, 900 Snaphanen, 25,000 patronen, een veldstuk, 2 vaandels, 12 trommels, 3 klarinetten, 8 trompetten, en het geheel zyner equipagen, ons verlies bedraagt een weinig meerdan 100 man, waaronderde brave officiers Chipia en Landacta. De plaats zal op den 17den geattakeerd worden, en wy voeden de vleyendste hope, uit aanmerking van de verzwakte gesteldheid door het verlies van het beste krygsvolk, dat de spoedige neming volgen zal.

Op den 8sten May laatsleden, wierdt inde stad Cariago, eene raadsvergadering te zamengesteld, bestaande uit de aanzienlyksten der inwoners, byeengeroepen door den generaal St. Jago Marino; met oogmerk om een form van regeering te vestigen, het welk aan de vervulling der wenschen van veele lieden te Venezuela, zal beantwoorden, ter regeling hunner politieke operatie, en om kracht bytezetten aan de grondslagen van hun staatsgesteldheid, zoo wel als ter bewaring der diplomatieke betrekkingen, inwendig, en buitenlands; ook ter bescherming tegen de onheilen welken uit een puur militair gouvernement resulteeren moeten. Gevolgelyk zyn er drie afzonderlyke departementen op voordracht van de generaal Marino, Admiraal Louis Brion den intendaal generaal Fransisco Antonio Cea, en de canoniek van het cattiedraal Jose Cortes Madarraga, provisioneelyk vastgesteld, te weten: Een congres van wetgeevende macht een ander vergadering voor het uitvoerende bewindt, en dan eene ter handhaving der Justitie. De ingezetenen zyn hoogst vergenoegd met deze provisioneele verrichtingen, die een nieuwe bestaanlykheid en beveiliging aan hunne zaken en toekomende lotgevallen zullen bybrengen generaal Marino en admiraal Brion gaven de eerste voorbeelden hunner erkentlykheid en onderwerping tot het afleggen van den eed, en ten bewyze hunner wenschen voor de goede orde en het geluk van Venezuela, dat het werk der heldendaden zal moeten voleindigen.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

20.	bark Fortuin, Hansen,	Puerto Cabello
	golet Fortuin, Cruger,	ditto
21.	—— Klyn Alexandria, Castro,	Aruba
	—— Alexandria, Coolman,	ditto
23.	lanche St. Fernando, Ocanes,	Coro
	bark Sant Jan, Huret,	Martinique
24.	lanche Fortuin, Henriquez,	Spa. kust
	golet Jan Hendrik, Danies,	ditto
	—— Intrepid, Martyn,	Puerto Cabello
25.	—— Cleantes, Diedenhoven,	La Guayra
	—— De Goede Hoop, Naar,	Pt. Cabello
27.	—— Admiraal van der Capellen,	Pto. Rico
	—— Laat ons Leeven, Gomez,	Antigua

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

23.	golet Alexandria, Coolman,	Aruba
	—— Societeit, Henriquez,	Tucuyo
	bark Conception, Moreno,	Coro
25	lanche St. Fernando, Ocanes,	ditto
	—— Fortuin, Henriquez,	Sp. kust
27.	golet Switfsure, Raverne,	St. Eustatius
	—— N. S. del Carmen, Malabe,	P. Cabello
	—— Hannah, Visser,	Sp. kust

Zyner Brittanische Majesteits brik Rifleman, kapt. Felix, van La Guayra naar Jamaika, lag voor deze haven gisteren eenigen tyd by. Wy hebben by deze gelegenheid vernomen, dat in het algemeen in La Guayra berigt werd, de Generaal Morillo naar Cumana, is gemarcheerd, met het oogmerk van eene Expeditie van daar tegen het Eiland Margarita, en indien deze expeditie gelukkig uitvalt, zoude ieder Insurgent van het Eiland, ter dood gebracht worden.

Het volgende is een kort uittreksel te St. Thomas ontvangen door de laatste aangekomene tydingen van La Guayra en Puerto Cabello ons overgebracht in brieven van den 1sten en 3den dezer, van zeer vereerings waardigelieden gekomen:—

De Generaal Morillo berigt dat de armee onder Generaal Paez Calabozo naderde beval Gorrin om met 1500 maan (van de 3,000 die hy laatstelyk had) te Valencia geworven en geposteerd te zyn.) met oogmerk om zich by Aldama te voegen, en in gemeenschap met hem de vyand aantevallen; zulks werd ingevolge van dien gedaan en het gevolg was noodlottig voor de Spanjaards, die geheel overmand werden te Guayabal, Morillo deze ommekeer gehoord hebbende, vereenigde zich met het garnisoen van La Guayra, Caracas en Puerto Cabello, en wendele met zyn staf naar de vyanden. Hy ontmoette den zelven geposteerd te Calabozo, viel dat Corps aan, en wierd met aanmerkelyk verlies teruggeslagen op het slagveld meer dan 600 man achterlatende. Het overschot zyner armee vlood in wanorder, en een grootgedeelte ging tot de party der overwinnaars over. Na deze gebeurtenis retireerde Morillo naar Valencia, en belegde eene vergadering uit verscheidene perzonen zamengesteld, om te overwegen over de middelen, die voor derzelver veiligheid nodig waren, terwyl hy nieuwe troepen zou pogen aanteweren. Het verlies der Royalisten in de twee laatste gevechten wordt gezegd zeer aanmerkelyk te zyn, zoodanig dat het verlaten van Caracas en La Guayra onvermydelyk waren geweest, zoo niet de aankomst van verscheide troepen uit Spanje, deze besluit veranderd hadde, van den Spaansche generaal die juist den vyand afwachte, om naar Puerto Cabello te retireeren.

Paez gaat langzaam voorwaarsch doch twyffelyk en voorzichtig tevens: Geen enkel gevecht durft hy ondernemen, daar alle zyne stappen door het algemeen gouvernement zyn bepaald.

Door berigten van Jamaica van den 22sten ultimo, vernemen wy dat generaal Cienfuegos gouverneur en kapitein generaal van de Havana door den Raad van zyn ambt afgezet is.

Generaal Mina is te New Orleans, met het oogmerk zich met eenige benodigdheden voor zyn vertrek naar zyne expeditie tegens Mexico, te voorzien gearriveert.

De Independente kapers hebben kortlings eenige zeer aanmerkelyke pryzen genomen, waaronder een korvet van 18 stukken, met 800,000 patienjes in geld en droge goederen.

———

☞ De Intekenaren van de Curaçaosche Courant worden eerbiedigly̆k kennis gegeven, dat de intekening voor de laatste Zes Maanden met het tegenswoordig nummer eindigd. De uitgever zal aan zulken zyner Intekenaren die achterstallig zyn, grootlyks verpligt wezen, indien zy hem zoo spoedig mogelyk met de betaling willen begunstigen.

Brussel, Maart 17.

Onder de publieke werken, die dadelyk staan begonnen te worden is de groote militaire weg van deze stad naar Ninove. De onkosten van de campagne van 1815 heeft er de nuttigheid van bewezen. Men herinnert zich, dat ter diertyde, de geheele Engelsche kavallrey, die in Vlaanderen gestationeerd was, verpligt waren zeer slechte wegen door te trekken, om het toneel der Veldslag te bereiken, het geen beiden menschen en paarden zeer vermoeide, en hunne marsch vertraagden: Een andere weg wordt gemaakt tusschen Maturis en Turnhout, dezelve zal door de Heath gaan naby Sterre en het werpen aan de linkerhand laten. Deze weg zal de gemeenschap tusschen de Noorde en Zuiderlyke Provintien van het koningryk gemakkelyk maken.

De werken voor 's Konings Paleis zullen dadelyk begonnen worden; die van den Schouwburg, en van het gebouw bestemd voor de vereeniging van alle Gerechsthoven, zyn in volle werking. Andere ondernen zyn aangekondigd. Brussel zal eene van de meeste schoonste Steden van Europa worden, daar het reeds eene der aangenaamste van is; door derzelver legging. Het wordt algemeen gewenscht een monument opgerigt te zien ter vereering van de overwinning van Waterloo, de meest merkwaardigste, in de jaarboeken der hedendaagsche Geschiedenis, door de grootheid van deszelfs gevolgen. Reeds is in de trotsche hoofdstad van Engeland een brug gebouwd, aan welke de naam van Waterloo gegeven is. Waarom zouden wy dan geen gedenkteeken hebben om den moed der krygers te vereeuwigen, en de verhevene Godsvrucht aandacht van het Brusselsche volk in de oogenblikken van gevaar?

———

Extract uit een laatnommer van een Nieuwspapier van de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

Door berigten van de Goudkust, schynt het dat generaal Daëndels gouverneur generaal van de Hollandsche Forten in dien omtrek, de rivier *Ancobar*, in oogenschouw genomen, en aan zyn Gouvernement de gemakkelykheid en doenelykheid bekend gemaakt heeft, om landeryen te verkrygen by aankoop van de Inboorlingen en tot eene zeer lange prys, en hy beval daaromdat groote aankopen zouden worden gedaan met inzicht om deze landeryen, in plantagien van catoen en koffy te veranderen, berigtende tevens dat hy reeds merkelyke voortgangen had gemaakt om het land van hout te zuiveren. De generaal berigtte verder, dat de rivier *Ancobar* bevaarbaar is zoo ver als het midden van de Dinkwa kontry, de eerste provintie van den koning van Ashantere; en voegde hy er by, dat het zeker is deze rivier in den tyd van *Bosman* bevaarbaar was. De generaal beroept zich op oude Hollandsche kaarten gecopieerd, van de Portugeesen om te betoogen, dat de Portugeesen bevorens verscheinene Etablissementen hadden op de Ancobar, in de welke Monniken kloosters en Kristen kerken waren, omtrent 40 mylen in het binnenland. De generaal raad daaren boven dien, dat als de Engelschen en Hollanders konden forten daarstellen aan beide zyden van de rivier, met toestemming van den koning van Ashantee, niet alleen zulks de geheele handel van dat land na zich zouden trekken, maar ook die van het land aan deze zyde van de lange bergen. De onkosten van zulk een voornemen, zoude volgens de gedachten van den generaal niet meer dan 10,000 £ St. belopen, daar hy begrypt, dat de koning van Ashantee een aantal werklieden zoude bezorgen, om hun, steenen, en kalk aantebrengen, waarvan in de nabuurschap overvloed is.

Uit een Jamaica Nieuwsblad.

Een brief, ontvagngen door de schoener *Catalina* van Carthagena, berigt, dat een Britsch onderdaan met name George Beverly, een inborling van Tralee in Ierland in de yzers gesloten is in die Stad zins twee en twintig maanden, Hy was gevangen genomen door den Generaal Morillo te Santa Fe, toen hy met Commerciele zaken bezig was. Men hoopt ernstig, dat eenige maatregelen genomen mogen worden, om uit zynen ellendigen toestand hem te verlossen.

His Britannic Majesty's brig Rifleman, capt. Felix, from La Guayra to Jamaica, lay off this harbour for some time yesterday morning. We have learnt by this conveyance it was currently reported in La Guayra that general Morillo had proceeded to Cumana, with the intention of sending an expedition from thence against the island of Margarita, and in the event of its being successful, every insurgent on the island was to be put to death.

The following is a summary of intelligence received at St. Thomas by late arrivals from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, and transmitted to us in letters of the 1st and 3d instant, coming from very respectable authorities:·

General Morillo, informed that the army under general Paez approached towards Calabozo, ordered Gorrin to march with 1500 men, (from the 3000 who had lately been recruited and posted at Valencia) with a view to join Aldama, and in concert with him to attack the enemy. This was accordingly done, and the result proved fatal to the Spaniards, who were totally overthrown in the Guayabal. Morillo apprised of this catastrophe, joined the garrisons of La Guayra. Caracas, and Puerto Cabello, and with his staff marched in search of the enemy. He met them posted off Calabozo, engaged them, and was routed with considerable loss, leaving on the field of battle upwards of 600 carcasses. The remnant of his army fled in disorder, and a great number of them passed over to the victors. After this event Morillo retired to Valencia, and convoked a meeting composed of several bodies, to deliberate on the measures that were necessary for their safety, while *he* was endeavouring to levy fresh forces. The loss of the royalists in the two last engagements is said to be very considerable, in as much, that the evacuaof Caracas and La Guayra must have been inevitable, had not the arrival of fresh troops from Spain altered the determination of the Spanish General, who was but expecting the approach of the enemy to retire to Puerto Cabello.

Paez moves slowly forward, but wisely and deliberately: not a single action does he hazard; his steps are all directed by a general government.

By accounts from Jamaica of the 22d ultimo, we learn that general Cienfuegos, governor and captain-general of the Havana, has been deposed by the Cabildo of that place.

General Mina has arrived at New-Orleans, with the design of providing himself with some necessaries, previous to his proceeding on his expedition against Mexico.

The independent privateers have made some very considerable prizes of late, among which was a corvette of 18 guns, with 800,000 dollars in cash and dry goods.

☞ The Subscribers to De Curaçaosche Courant are respectfully informed, that the Subscription for the last Six Months terminates with the present Number. The Editor will feel much obliged to those of his Subscribers who are in arrears to favor him with payment as speedily as possible.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Proclamations of general Lecor, commanding the Portuguese troops which have entered the King of Spain's territory at Monte-Video, and the Marquis de Allegrette, the Portuguese captain-general of the province, afford us a pretty clear insight into the views of the Court of Brazil. The chief and authorities can only speak in the sense of their government.—They pass the limits of its States to advance into those of their neighbour, without even naming the Sovereign to whom the latter belong. If they intended to act in his favour, and in support of his interests, they would not announce a provisional government. The Court of Madrid, it is reported, has received no explanation from that of Brazil. Explanations are said to have been demanded, but only general ones have been returned. The English *Charge d'Affaires* has had no better success. The Portuguese Ministers at London and Madrid preserve, it is added, the most profound silence and appear ignorant of the matter. It is however certain, that the Portuguese troops invaded the Spanish territory as far back as the month of July, at an epoch when the relations of friendship and alliance between the two Governments ought to have been more close and intimate, in consequence of the marriage of the two Portuguese Princesses with the Sovereign of Spain and his brother. These marriages were celebrated at Cadiz by *fêtes*, and the unexampled enthusiasm of a loyal and faithful people. In the meantime the warlike march of armies was the echo which resounded in the other world among the countrymen of those who drew the carriage of the princesses to Cadiz, Seville, Ecya, Cordova, and Madrid. These are contrasts singular and difficult of explanation even in politics. The people of Spain, who were sufficiently enlightened to discover even before their government the treason of Bonaparte towards their King, and who wished to prevent the Royal Family from leaving Spain; that same people, on the circulation of the news of the taking Monte-Video, and the Fort of St. Theresa and Serra Grande, feel their honour insulted, the national glory offended, and display the greatest enthusiasm against an attack equally unexpected and unjust. There is only, say private letters, one voice in Spain, which says:—*The Portuguese troops have entered the territory of Monte-Video, let us then enter Portugal, we shall withdraw when they evacuate ours.* Such is the spirit of general conversation, and such the sentiment to which the feeling of national honour gives birth.

In the meanwhile the king and his ministers, acting with the greatest calmness, seeking to avoid lighting up a new war in Europe, however serious the reason for hostilities may be, have, it is reported, chosen that moderate course which prudence, the love of his people, and of the general welfare, dictate to his majesty. It is publicly reported, according to accounts, that the Court of Madrid has appealed to the Courts of London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, and has demanded the powerful mediation of these Sovereigns, the friends and allies of the Crown of Spain, in order to put an end to a proceeding so unjust on the part of the Court of Brazil. Thus, whatever may be the result, Europe and posterity cannot but applaud a proceeding which is equally prudent and reasonable, and no less concilliatory than just.

PROCLAMATIONS.

The Marquis DE ALLEGRÊTE, of the Council of his Most Faithful Majesty, Gentleman of his Chamber, Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and the Sword and of that of Christ, Camp-Marshal of the Armies, Governor and Captain-General of the Captainship of St. Pedro of the Rio Grande.

Inhabitants of the Territory of Monte Video.

The Portuguese troops, equally brave and well disciplined, are entering your territory; and worthy men may now thank Divine Providence, which, employing the powerful and always propitious arm of the King my Lord and Master, banishes the evils that assail you, punishes the chiefs if they do not correct themselves, and, not stopping at such great benefits, will confer others which you cannot appreciate until you enjoy them.

Do not abandon your houses, except to seek a shelter from the banditti, and join the army; for every thing that may be wanted you shall be punctually paid. In his Most Faithful Majesty's name I promise you security for your persons and property. Let then your lamentations and complaints cease—let them cease for ever, and mingling your voices fraternally with ours, repeat a thousand times with that gaiety which has so long forsaken you.—Live the King!—Live the King!—Live the King!

CHARLES FREDERICK LECOR, Lieut. General of the Armies of his Most Faithful Majesty, General in Chief of the troops destined for the pacification of the Left Bank of the Rio de la Plata, &c. &c.

People of the Left Bank of the Rio de Plata!

The reiterated insults which the tyrant Artigas has given to the pacific inhabitants of Monte-Video, your own countrymen, and those of the Rio Grande; the absolute prohibition of communicating on the frontier with your friends the Portuguese, and finally the hostile disposition in which he places his troops, directing them to the neighbourhood of the Rio Pardo, are facts which are notorious, and more than sufficient to prove the intentions of that tyrant. They also suffice to prove incontestibly that there can be no stable government among yourselves, nor security in the Portuguese dominions while you remain subject to his oppression—— To a Tyrant, who, obtaining the controul of your armed force, dictates to you by it his own opinions—a Tyrant whose conduct has been hostile and inconstant, except in what relates to his interests, and who cannot render your country happy, nor afford your neighbours any confidence in his political relations.

Inhabitants of the province of the North, terminate the state of incertitude which ruins your country and disturbs the frontier of the Kingdom of Brazil. To remove these evils I am sent by my Sovereign, with the troops which you see with me and others who follow us, but who do not come to conquer or destroy your property. On the contray, their only object is to subdue the enemy, to deliver you from oppression, to re-establish your tranquillity, to put an end to the extraordinary contributions imposed on you, and to treat you all with kindness, those only excepted who shall henceforth attempt to disturb the public peace.

Inhabitants! You, who love the welfare of your country, remain tranquil in your houses, and place confidence in the premises which I make you in the name of my Sovereign. He has constituted me head of a Provisional government in this province, and I promise you, on the faith of an old officer and faithful subject, that I shall fulfil all the orders I receive from my august Sovereign, who gives none but for your happiness.

Our readers already know that his majesty's ship Congo and the transport Dorothy have arrived at Portsmouth from Bahia. These vessels, it will be recollected, were sent out for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the river Congo, and whether that river had any connection with the Niger. The progress of the schooner Congo up the river, in the prosecution of this task, was soon stopped; the bottom in all parts being found composed of hard rocky substances, whilst the currents ran with so much rapidity, that no anchorage could be obtained. Captain Tuckey and the scientific gentlemen attached to the expedition, were therefore obliged to land, to endeavour to trace the source of the river. They continued in this pursuit about 220 miles, in the course of which they passed four cataracts, when sickness and the want of supplies compelled them to retrace their steps. The Journal of captain Tuckey, which was continued until his death, does not, we understand, hold out the least encouragement to prosecute the research further. Beyond that of determining a geographical problem, there is not a single benefit to be derived. The country does not produce any thing of advantage to a Europeen merchant; the inhabitants, who are represented as of the lowest scale of human beings, may be in want, and will accept of every thing, but they have nothing to offer in exchange. It is very thinly peopled; and they are cowardly, cruel, and indolent: the small quantity of grain produced, and which is not more than sufficient for one-half their consumption, is obtained through the patient industry of the women. The soil is hard and sterile; 30 miles from the shore, to the extremity of the progress made, it was observed the ravines, only, were covered with a thick mould formed by the decomposition of the leaves and other vegetable substances; the rest of the ground was rocky and full of stones. The conjecture formed was, that there is a junction of the two rivers; though even such a continuity would not be useful to any of the purposes of navigation, from the number of cataracts and rapids which recur in the course of the Congo. The scientific gentlemen employed in this expedition, we are informed, felt no interest in exploring this desert region, beyond what it can be imagined would be produced, by the circumstance of knowing that they were treading upon ground yet unexplored by any Europeun.

Brussels, March 17.

Among the public works which are going to be begun immediately is a great military road from this city to Ninove. The expences of the campaign of 1815 proved its utility. It is remembered, that at that time, the whole English cavalry, which was cantoned in Flanders, was obliged to traverse very bad roads to reach the scene of action, which had very much fatigued both men and horses, and retarded their marching! another road is to be made between Maturis and Tarnhout. It will traverse the Heaths, pass near Sterre, and leave Antwerp on the left. This road will facilitate the communications between the Northern and Southern Provinces of the Kingdom.

The works for the King's Palace will begin immediately; those of the Theatre, and of the edifice destined for the re-union of all the Tribunals, are in full activity. Other improvements are announced. Brussels will become one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, as it is already one of the most agreeable by its situation. It is generally wished to see a monument erected in it in honour of the victory of Waterloo, the most remarkable in annals of modern history, by the greatness of its results. Already in the proud metropolis of England a bridge has been built, to which the name of Waterloo has been given. Why should we not have a public monument to perpetuate the valour of our warriors, and the sublime devotion of the people of Brussels at the moment of danger.

Extract from a late number of the Cape of Good Hope Paper

" By advices from the Gold Coast, it appears that General Daendels, Governor in Chief of the Dutch Forts in that country, has been surveying the river Ancobar, and has reported to his Government the expediency and practicability of acquiring land, by purchase, of the natives at a very low price, and has therefore recommended, that extensive purchases should be made, with a view to convert the same into plantations of cotton and coffee; and that he has already made considerable progress in clearing the land of wood, &c. The General further states, that the river Ancobar is navigeble as far as the centre of the Dinkwa country, the first province of the King of Ashantee; and he adds, that it is certain that this river was navigable in the time of Bosman. The General then refers to ancient Dutch maps copied from the Potuguese, to shew that the Portuguese had formerly several establishments on the Ancobar, at which were convents of monks and Christian Churches, about 40 leagues in the interior of the country. The General too suggests, that were the English and Dutch to agree to establish forts on each side of the river, with the consent of the King of Ashantee, not only might the whole commerce of that country be attracted, but also that of the country on this side of Long Mountains. The expence of such a project to the two Governments, the General thinks would not exceed 10,000*l.* sterling, as he conceives the King of Ashantee would supply a number of workmen to carry wood, stones and lime, of which there is an abundance in the neighbourhood."

A letter, received by the schooner Catalina from Carthagena, mentions that a British subject, of the name of George Beverly, a native of Tralee, in Ireland, has been confined, in irons, in that city for the last twenty two months; he was taken prisoner by general Morillo at Santa Fe, while engaged in commercial pursuits. It is to be earnestly hoped some measures will be adepted to rescue him from his deplorable situation. *Jamaica paper.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

CRUELTY TO A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Only a few months have passed since government found itself imperiously called on to vindicate the rights of British subjects, by inflicting an exemplary punishment on the Algerine thieves. If justice be equally alive to punish injuries in other quarters, an exemplary chastisement should be inflicted on *King Henry of Hayti*. This black fellow has had the insolence, not merely to imprison, but to put to the torture of the thumb-crews, a British subject (Mr. Davison), on a charge of writing upon political subjects, as appears by a petition presented on Tuesday night to the House of Commons. We mean not to question his right, on a judicial procedure, to imprison a white man; for a black government has just as good a right as any other to adopt precautions for its own safety, and to punish by law all those who violate its laws: but we deny that any government upon earth, whether white or black, can have a right to inflict torture upon a British subject. And we shall be much disappointed if measures have not already been adopted by our government to inform Mr. King Henry, that he will not be permitted, with impunity, to mutilate by torture any man who has the honour and happiness to be a subject of the king of England. The following is a copy of the petition:—

To the Honourable the House of Commons. —The humble Petition of James Davison.

SHEWETH—That your petitioner is a British subject, and that he has lately been established as a merchant at Cape Henry, in the island of St. Domingo. He sailed from that port about the 1st of December, 1815, for Port Plata, a place in the north of the Spanish part of the island. Upon arrival there, a few days afterwards, he found the ship Lady Gambier, James Reid master, from Belfast, anchored in the harbour. After delivering some letters and papers to your petitioner, captain Reid informed him, that in case of need, he was directed by the instructions of his owners to apply to your petitioner's house for any assistance he might require in the prosecution of his voyage, and the promotion of their interests. He stated, that the principal object he had in view was to procure a cargo of mahogany and dye-woods, but that he found considerable difficulty in doing this, as these articles were extremely scarce. Your petioner recommended him immediately to put on board the quantity of wood he had already purchased, to take on freight a quantity of mahogany belonging to your petitioner, to effect sales of the remaining outward cargo, and to invest the proceeds in the articles he wanted: if, however, he should not succeed in procuring a sufficient quantity, your petitioner recommended him to proceed to Port-au-Prince, the capital of the president Petion, where he would be sure to find logwood and fustick in abundance. Captain Reid, upon finding the difficulty of loading his vessel at Port Plata with the articles he wanted, had resolved to adopt this latter suggestion given him by your petitioner, and to proceed to Port-au-Prince as soon as possible. to complete his cargo. But a short time after he was obliged to suspend his resolution, in consequence of receiving an account from the city of St Domingo, that the districts under the dominion of Petion were attempting a revolution in favour of Christophe, and that hostilities had actually commenced between the rival chiefs. However improbable such a statement might be considered by your petitioner, on account of the superior happiness enjoyed by the subjects of the republic, yet it was calculated to produce a considerable degree of caution and prudence in his advice to captain Reid, as he recollected that, previous to his leaving Cape Henry, a secret expedition had sailed from that port against some part of Petion's territory, with about 500 troops on board. As this report, if true, would completely obstruct the plan determined upon by captain Reid, your petitioner resolved to return without delay to Cape Henry, in order to ascertain how far it was founded on fact, and promised captain Reid to acquaint him with the result of his inquiries. Upon arrival at Cape Henry, your petitioner learned that the statement which had been circulated at Port Plata was entirely false; he found the vessels, which had carried the troops upon the secret expedition, had returned; and conveyed the information relative to that event in a letter to captain Reid, couched in the following terms:—

"King Henry's expedition against the south side of the island has been completely unsuccessful; his vessels have returned here, after having been frequently chased by those of Petion; and the troops, upon landing at Jeremie immediately went over to the opposite party, You may now, therefore, go round to Port-au-Prince without any danger whatever. I understand the price of logwood there is 17 dollars."

"The letter of your petitioner contained a number of other remarks upon general business, and was forwarded to captain Reid, at Port Plata, by a small sloop, which your petitioner had engaged for the express purpose. About ten days after the sloop returned, having been unable to beat so far to windward as Port Plata, in consequence of the prevalence of strong easterly gales. The master declined attempting the voyage a second time, and returned the letter in question to your petitioner.

"An express, sent overland by captain Reid, arrived at Cape Henry a few days after, with letters to your petitioner, expressive of the greatest anxiety for his safety, produced by his silence and their ignorance of his arrival; and earnestly requesting the information which he had promised, previous to his departure from Port Plata, to transmit. Your petitioner immediately repaired to the office of the Baron De Dupuy, the government interpreter, with the letters which had been forwarded by the sloop and returned. Your petitioner requested the Baron to sign them in due course, as it was his intention to forward them by express over land. No letters are allowed to pass the lines between the Spanish and Independent part of the island without this formality. Baron Dupuy said, that, according to orders he had lately received from his majesty, he could not affix his signature to any letter sent to his office without first reading it, and requested the letters might be left.

"About an hour after this the under interpreter waited on your petitioner, and requested him to accompany him to the governor's house, where he accordingly went. There he was conducted to an inner room, in which were the governor and the Baron Dupuy. The latter, addressing your petitioner, said, he had called him before the governor in order to oblige him to give up his authority for the information conveyed in his letter to captain Reid, viz. 'That king Henry's expedition against the south-side of the island had been completely unsuccessful.' &c. Your petitioner replied, that his authority was the current report of the town, and that the failure of the expedition had been a topic of common conversation among the foreigners and the inhabitants. Your petitioner said, that his reason for mentioning it to captain Reid was, to efface the impression of a false report which had been circulated at Port Plata, and which greatly interfered with his future commercial transactions; and that he would not be able to fulfil the object of his voyage without receiving the information alluded to, for the conveyance of which captain Reid had sent an express. Baron Dupuy asserted, that the passage under consideration was political and not commercial; which assertion your petitioner endeavoured to rebut, by shewing the application of it to the transactions already mentioned. Baron Dupuy still insisted upon having your petitioner's authority for the report, and after some farther explanation and representation on the part of your petitioner, who declared he was unable to give up any particular authority, he was conducted to prison by one of the governor's officers.

"Your petitioner, upon entering the gaol, was confined in a vaulted cell appropriated to the state criminals, strongly bolted and locked, and lighted only by an aperture in the door The gaoler visited your petitioner the next morning, Sunday, January 21, 1816, about eleven o'clock, after receiving his instructions from the Baron Dupuy. He was accompanied by some guards, carrying fetters and instruments of torture. He informed your petitioner, that his orders were to put him in irons, and that it would be useless to resist, as his attendants would enforce compliance. The leg and feet irons, generally used in that country, were then applied, and afterwards rivetted to a 50 pound weight with the assistance of a sledge-hammer. Having thus rendered your petitioner incapable of resistance, they proceeded to inflict the farther punishment of torture by thumb-screws. These instruments they fixed on your petitioner, and screwed them together with the greatest violence, until the pressure on the joints prevented the vice from farther operation. They then left your potitioner, and he was visited a few minutes after by the governor, who, in the course of his prescribed duty, came to see that the gaoler had performed his task. Your petitioner writhing under the most acute pain, addressed the governor in terms of entreaty for the removal of the screws, but finding him deaf to his application, he appealed to his feelings and humanity for at least a relaxation of them. Even at this time, though so shortly after their application, your petitioner's thumbs were prodigiously swollen. The governor heard your petitioner's entreaties and remonstrances with indifference, and quitted him without making any reply.

"About seven o'clock in the evening, your petitioner was visited by the deputy gaoler and some guards, who stripped him of all his clothes, with the exception of his shirt. They left at his side a pitcher of water and half a cake of cassada.

"In this situation your petitioner remained from 11 o'clock on Sunday morning until one o'clock Thursday noon. It would be a vain attempt to describe the excess of agony which your petitioner endured during that interval. The only nourishment he took was a draught of water in the morning and evening, when visited by the guards in their usual rounds for the examination of the different cells. As he was incapable of stirring, he was obliged to solicit one of them to apply the pitcher to his lips, the cassada bread remaining untouched the whole time. The exquisite pain your petitioner endured, the length of time he had suffered, combined with the intense heat of the climate and the closeness of his cell, at length produced a considerable degree of fever, which threatened a termination to his existence. His debilitated state was noticed by the gaoler, who made a report accordingly to the governor. He was afterwards visited by the prison doctor, who gave his opinion that your petitioner could not suffer longer without endangering his life. In consequence of this, the leg-irons and thumb-screws were removed about one o'clock on Thursday noon. Your petitioner was detained in prison for nine days longer, and was at length released in consequence of the frequent and spirited remonstrances made by his countrymen to king Henry, through the medium of his interpreter.

"Your petitioner begs leave to represent to your honourable house, that, in consequence of this treatment, his thumbs were in a very mangled condition, and apparently in a mortified state, for some time after the infliction of this cruel punishment; and he believes that if nature had not blessed him with an unusually strong and robust constitution, he could not have survived the torture he endured.

"Your petitioner humbly declares, that he lays this representation to your honourable house, not so much from feelings of revenge for the injury that he has individually sustained, as from a sense of the indignity which has been offered to him as a British subject. Yet, however humble and insignificant he may consider himself in his private capacity, he has imbibed a conviction, from education and observation, that the enlightened spirit which pervades the sacred laws of his country, proclaims to the whole world, that 'an injury done to the meanest subject is an insult to the whole nation." Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that your honourable house will take into consideration the circumstances detailed in this humble petition; and that your honourable house will take these measures which, in your wisdom, shall appear necessary to redress the injury he has sustained; and to teach the rising power which has committed this outrage the respect which is due to a British subject. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

JAMES DAVISON.

London, Feb. 24, 1817.

A Jamaica paper of the 16th May says—"We understand that a letter was received in this city by the packet, which states, upon good authority, that government had determined to dispatch a frigate to Cape Henry, to demand an explanation and satisfaction from Christophe for his inhuman treatment of Mr. Davison."

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.